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The *Glenea* of Sulawesi, with descriptions of three new species (Coleoptera Cerambycidae)

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description;
new species;
Indonesia.

Abstract. – The genus *Glenea* Newman, 1842 from Sulawesi (Indonesia) is reviewed and three new species are described, namely *Glenea* (s. str.) *decemlineata* n. sp., *G.* (s. str.) *bifasciata* n. sp. and *G.* (*Euglenea*) *parathomsoni* n. sp. *Glenea* (s. str.) *oreophila* Breuning, 1958 is considered a senior synonym of *G. montrouzieri m. celebica* Breuning, 1938 n. syn. Finally, a key to *Glenea* of Sulawesi is presented here for the first time.

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Introduction

Glenea Newman, 1842 (Lamiinae, Saperdini) is a highly diverse and species-rich genus widely distributed across the tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World. It currently includes over 800 valid taxa, classified into 40 subgenera. Several of these subgenera have since been elevated to full generic rank, and new species continue to be described regularly. Breuning's revision (1956a, 1956b, 1958a, 1958b), although now nearly seventy years old, incorporated hundreds of chromatic forms into its identification key – many of which represent unavailable names – and has consequently become largely impractical for current taxonomic work. The island of Sulawesi (Indonesia), along with its smaller adjacent islands, harbours 37 species of *Glenea*. Most of these taxa are in urgent need of revision, as Breuning did not examine genital structures, an approach now standard in the taxonomy of this genus (e.g., Lin *et al.*, 2009a, 2009b). Nevertheless, a careful comparison of original descriptions and available type material has led to the recognition of three new species. A provisional identification key to the *Glenea* of Sulawesi is presented here for the first time, aiming to facilitate the identification of local species pending a more comprehensive revision.

Examined collections

BSC Ben Sale Collection, Fordham (United Kingdom)
CSCA California State Collection of Arthropods, Sacramento, California (USA)
FVC Francesco Vitali Collection, Luxembourg (Luxembourg)
LGBC Larry G. Bezark Collection, Sacramento, California (USA)
PJC Philippe Jacquot Collection, Montboucher-sur-Jabron (France)

Results

Glenea (s. str.) *decemlineata* n. sp.

(Fig. 1)

ZooBank: <https://zoobank.org/086CBB38-8FE6-4DE9-B80C-6D496A813028>

Holotype, ♀, Indonesia, Sulawesi, ex coll. W. Heinkel, in FVC.

Paratypes

- 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Sulawesi, VII.2003, in PJC;
- 1 ♀, same data, V.2004, in PJC;

- 1 ♀, same data, VII.2006, in PJC;
- 2 ♂, 3 ♀, Sulawesi Selatan, Pulu Pulu, 19.III.1997, A. Audureau coll., in LGBC;
- 1 ♀, South Sulawesi, VII.2003, J. Bentanachs leg., in LGBC.

Description

Body length: 15 mm.

Coloration. – Integument black, marked with a delicate light blue pubescence covering: sides of the mandibles, labrum, two longitudinal lines on the head, eyes margins, genae, three lines on the pronotal disc, pronotal sides, scutellar apex, three longitudinal lines along the elytral disc connected together at base and at apex (the sutural one not reaching the sutural margin), two longitudinal lines along the elytral sides, apex of the antennomere III, tarsi, apex of tibiae and the entire ventral side.

Head. – Higher than wide, mandibles, smooth; labrum densely covered with pubescence and with four long setae at apex; clypeus membranous, shining reddish brown; frons sparsely punctured, with a fine furrow along the middle that overpasses the antennal supports posteriorly; eyes higher than wide; genae two-thirds as long as lower eyes-lobes; antennal support somewhat approached; vertex flat. Antennae longer than body (♀), surpassing the apex with the last two antennomeres; scape cylindrical; pedicel square; antennomere III the longest, twice as long as IV; antennomeres I–VI covered with semi-erect setae at inner side, decreasing in length toward apex.

Pronotum. – Longer than wide, parallel-sided, unarmed, slightly convex on the disc; covered with irregular sparse punctures.

Scutellum. – Sub-trapezoidal, sulcate along the middle.

Elytra. – Twice as long as wide at humeri, posteriorly tapered; base straight; humeri prominent, angulated and with a small tooth at apex; sides with two strong carinae reaching apex and base; apex obliquely truncated with a long strong spine at outer margin; surface covered with quite strong punctures, more or less aligned.

Legs. – Relatively long, elongate, covered with semi-erect pubescence, denser at apex of tibiae.

Paratypes. – Body length: 13–14.7 mm (males) to 14–17.2 mm (females). Dorsal pattern constant but grey in greased specimens. Antennae 1.5 times as long as body (♂), surpassing the apex with the last four antennomeres.

Reviewer: Larry G. Bezark (Sacramento, USA) - ZooBank: <https://zoobank.org/25C35904-2035-4416-9534-8641C1551196> - <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0165-552X>



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Differential diagnosis. – *Glenea decemlineata* n. sp. differs from *G. telmissa* Pascoe, 1867 in the larger body size (15–17 vs. 9 mm), in the black femora (red in *G. telmissa*) and in the elytral pattern. The sutural band of *G. decemlineata* n. sp. does not reach the sutural margin, letting a black line along the suture, while that of *G. telmissa* reaches the margin; consequently *G. decemlineata* n. sp. exhibits two distinct sutural bands whereas *G. telmissa* exhibits a single band. Moreover, the discal band of *G. decemlineata* n. sp. reaches the apex and is connected with both the sutural and humeral band, while that of *G. decemlineata* does not reach the apex and is not connected with the sutural band. Finally, *G. decemlineata* n. sp. exhibits two large sub-humeral bands (one in *G. telmissa*).

***Glenea* (s. str.) *bifasciata* n. sp.**

(Fig. 2a–d)

ZooBank: <https://zoobank.org/EBB61DBB-BFEE-44A8-BBA4-453B1841D73B>

Holotype, ♀, Indonesia, Sulawesi Barat, Mamasa, V.2001, S. Alam leg., in FVC.

Paratypes

- 1 ♀, same data, in FVC;
- 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Sulawesi Selatan, Makki, 14.V.1999, in LGBC;
- 1 ♂, same data, J. Cope collection, in CSCA.

Description

Body length: 25 mm.

Coloration. – Integument black with violet reflections; tibiae and antennae testaceous; scape more or less dark; elytra crossed by two transverse bands of dense white pubescence not reaching the lateral margins; ventral side with sparse greenish white pubescence.

Head. – Higher than wide, mandibles smooth; labrum bilobed, covered with sparse white pubescence at base and with several robust long black setae; clypeus membranous, shining brown; frons convex, with some strong punctures and with a fine furrow along the middle that overpasses the antennal supports posteriorly; eyes higher than wide; genae as long as lower eye-lobes; antennal support somewhat approached, little elevated. Antennae shorter than body (♀); scape glabrous, covered with extremely dense and fine double punctures and some strong punctures; pedicel quite transverse; antennomere III the longest, twice as long as IV; antennomeres I–VII covered with semi-erect setae at inner side, decreasing in length toward apex.

Pronotum. – Longer than wide, parallel-sided, unarmed, slightly convex on the disc; covered with irregular sparse punctures.

Scutellum. – Sub-trapezoidal, sulcate along the middle.

Elytra. – Twice as long as wide at humeri, tapered posteriorly; base straight; humeri prominent, angulated; sides with a strong carina reaching apex and humeri; apex transversally truncated with a long strong spine at outer margin and an obtuse tooth at suture; surface covered with quite strong punctures, more or less aligned and some erect long setae on the basal third.

Legs. – Relatively long, elongate, covered with semi-erect yellow pubescence, denser at apex of tibiae.

Paratypes. – Body length: 17–19 mm (males) to 23–24 mm (females). The male (Fig. 2c) exhibits antennae as long as body and elytra without white tomentum. The ante-median transverse band is intersected by a longitudinal black line in the female paratype from Mamasa (Fig. 2b), whereas the bands are closer together and partially fused along the lateral margin in the paratype from Makki (Fig. 2d). In this specimen, the scape is black.

Differential diagnosis. – The new species completely differs from all species known in Sulawesi.

***Glenea* (s. str.) *oreophila* Breuning, 1958**

= *Glenea. montrouzieri* m. *celebica* Breuning, 1958 (unavailable name) n. syn.

Remarks. – Breuning (1958a) described *G. oreophila* based on an immature specimen characterized by reddish integument and

appendages. I have examined specimens (in FVC and LGBC) exhibiting dark integument with red appendages, as well as others with both black integument and appendages; however, I am currently unable to determine whether they are conspecific.

Moreover, although *Glenea montrouzieri* m. *celebica* is an unavailable name under ICZN Article 45.6.2, examination of the type material indicates that this form is conspecific with *G. oreophila*. The latter, in turn, may represent a chromatic form – and therefore a potential synonym – of *G. montrouzieri* Thomson, 1865, which appears to have been erroneously attributed to New Caledonia (Breuning, 1958a). A comparative analysis of the genitalia is likely to provide clarification on this matter.

***Glenea* (*Euglenea*) *parathomsoni* n. sp.**

(Fig. 3a–b)

ZooBank: <https://zoobank.org/FBC77C10-B646-4396-863C-83B45E7C0AFA>

Holotype, ♀, Indonesia, Sulawesi Barat, Mamasa, V.2001, S. Alam leg., in FVC.

Paratypes

- 1 ♀, same data, in FVC;
- 1 ♀, Sulawesi Selatan, Makki, V.1999, in LGBC;
- 2 ♀, same data, J. Cope collection, in CSCA;
- 1 ♀, Sulawesi Selatan, Masamba, Seko, XII.2017, in BSC.

Description

Body length: 27 mm.

Coloration. – Integument metallic blue, marked with dense yellowish pubescence covering: sides of the mandibles, labrum, two longitudinal lines on the head, eye margins, genae, pronotal sides (except for a glabrous longitudinal band), pronotal base, scutellum, two quite large, obliquely transverse bands on the elytral disc (one post-basal, descending to the sides and connected with the post-median one, in turn descending to the suture), one longitudinal oval pre-apical spot on each side, one single triangular pre-apical band almost reaching the post-median band, tarsi, and the entire ventral side, except for the last ventrite.

Head. – Higher than wide, mandibles smooth; labrum sparsely covered with pubescence and with several robust long black setae at apex; clypeus membranous, shining brown; frons with some strong punctures and with a fine furrow along the middle that overpasses the antennal supports posteriorly; eyes higher than wide; genae two-thirds as long as lower eye-lobes; antennal support somewhat approached, little elevated. Antennae shorter than body (♀), reaching the pre-apical spots of elytra with the last antennomere; scape cylindrical; pedicel square; antennomere III the longest, one-third longer than IV; antennomeres I–VII covered with semi-erect setae at inner side, decreasing in length toward apex.

Pronotum. – Longer than wide, parallel-sided or very feebly conical, unarmed, slightly convex on the disc.

Scutellum. – Sub-trapezoidal, sulcate along the middle, bilobed at apex.

Elytra. – Twice as long as wide at humeri, tapered posteriorly; base straight; humeri prominent; sides with two strong carinae, the superior one does not completely reach apex and base and the inferior one reaches the elytral middle; apex transversely truncated with a strong spine at outer margin and an obtuse tooth at suture; surface covered with quite strong punctures, more or less coalescent on the basal half.

Legs. – Relatively long, elongate, covered with semi-erect yellow pubescence, denser at apex of tibiae.

Abdomen. – Densely covered with pubescence, finer along the middle; last ventrite glabrous, truncate at apex and longitudinally finely furrowed along the middle.

Paratypes. – Body length: 23–24 mm. A paratype from Makki exhibits a round (rather than oval) pre-apical spot. The paratype from Seko (Fig. 3b) differs from the other types in the more abundant pubescence: head entirely covered with yellow pubescence (vs. with two lines of pubescence); pronotum uniformly yellow pubescent, except for a heart-shaped glabrous spot on the disc (vs. with a glabrous pre-apical spot); two triangular spots at elytral base (vs. absent); pre-

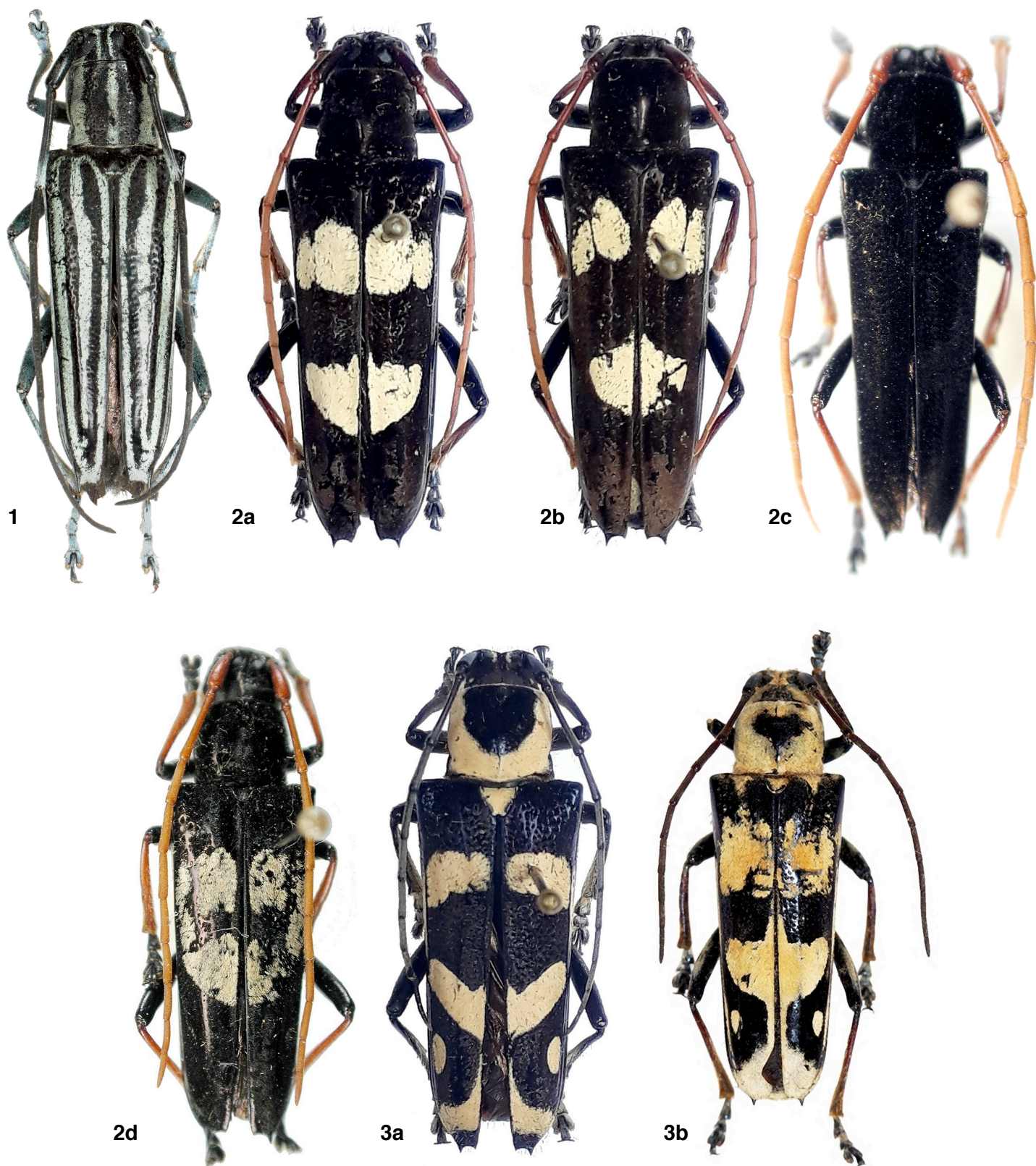


Fig. 1. *Glenea* (s. str.) *decemlineata* n. sp., ♀, holotype (FVC).

Fig. 2. *Glenea* (s. str.) *bifasciata* n. sp. **a.** ♀, holotype (FVC). **b.** ♀, paratype (FVC). **c.** ♂, paratype (LGBC). **d.** ♀, paratype (LGBC).

Fig. 3. *Glenea* (*Euglenea*) *parathomsoni* n. sp. **a.** ♀, holotype (FVC). **b.** ♀, paratype (BSC).

median elytra band transverse and larger (vs. oblique); pre-apical band widely connected to the pre-median one along the suture (vs. nearly connected); triangular spot apical, reaching the elytral apex (vs. pre-apical); pre-apical lateral bands (vs. absent); tibiae covered with dense red pubescence (vs. sparse yellow). The pubescence of the ventral side appears reduced, but it may be an artefact due to the age or to the conditions of the specimen.

Differential diagnosis. – Based on the morphology of the elytral carinae, *Glenea parathomsoni* n. sp. is assigned to the subgenus *Euglenea* Heller, 1896, endemic to Sulawesi, where it appears to be closely related to *G. jirouxi* Garreau, 2016. This species, distinguished by its exceptionally dense pubescence, may represent an extreme chromatic form of *G. parathomsoni* n. sp. Accordingly, the paratype from Seko (Fig. 3b) could be interpreted as a transitional form between *G. jirouxi* and *G. parathomsoni* n. sp. Nonetheless *G. jirouxi* is characterised by its contrasting coloration – ochreous on the dorsal side and grey on the ventral side – whereas *G. parathomsoni* n. sp. displays yellow pubescence on both sides. Accordingly, the paratype from Seko could be interpreted as a hybrid between the two species.

A similar case is observed in *Nemophas rosenbergii* Ritsema, 1881 and *N. tricolor* Heller, 1896 (Lamiini), which may represent chromatic forms of a single species. Unfortunately, all these taxa are known only from female specimens, and the only observed structural difference appears to be a wide furrow on the last ventrite of *G. jirouxi* (narrow in *G. parathomsoni* n. sp.).

On the other hand, *Glenea parathomsoni* n. sp. differs from all chromatic forms of the Moluccan *G.* (s. str.) *thomsoni* Pascoe, 1867 in the different elytral pattern, which is entirely yellow (whereas head, pronotum, and pre-apical band are white or bluish in *G. thomsoni*), with a single triangular apical spot (instead of two oblique pre-apical bands as in *G. thomsoni*), and a lateral pre-apical spot on each side (completely missing in *G. thomsoni*).

Based on the morphology of the pronotum, *Glenea parathomsoni* n. sp. could also be assigned to the subgenus *Macroglenea* Aurivillius, 1920, where it shows a surprising resemblance with the Sumatran *G. hasselti* Ritsema, 1892. Due to its reduced pubescence, this species appears to be an extreme chromatic form of *G. parathomsoni*, and these three taxa (*hasselti*, *parathomsoni*, *jirouxi*) may actually constitute a single species (*hasselti*).

In any case, these species seem to be closely related; therefore, in my opinion, these subgenera require taxonomic revision and redefinition based on morphological characters other than those originally employed by the authors.

Glenea (Euglenea) sarasinorum Heller, 1896

Material. – 2 ♀, Sulawesi Utara, Manado, VI.2001 (FVC)

Remarks. – In the literature (Breuning, 1958b), the species is known only from the holotype, collected in Loka, close to Mt. Bonthain (now, Mt. Lompobatang), Jeneponto Regency, in the extreme south of Sulawesi Selatan. The present specimens extend its known distribution to the extreme north-eastern part of the island. This species is likely widespread on the entire island. The body size of the type was 28 mm, while the present specimens measure 25–27 mm.

Glenea from Sulawesi

The key presented here should be considered provisional, as it is based on Breuning's monographs (1956a, 1956b, 1958a, 1958b), subsequent descriptions of new species (Garreau, 2016, 2019), the present paper and photographs of numerous type specimens. Nonetheless, many questions remain open, as some species were described based on single specimens, sometimes only females. Several *Glenea* species are strongly sexually dimorphic (see *Acutoglenea*), and specimens with similar patterns may belong to different sibling species (see Lin et al., 2009). The dorsal pattern is sometimes variable, making it unclear

whether, for example, *G. oreophila* is actually a variant of *G. montrouzieri*, or whether the melanistic form of *G. bifasciata* n. sp. is merely a chromatic variant or the typical male coloration of the species. Leg and antenna coloration is also variable; immature specimens may exhibit reddish legs or femora. Nevertheless, species with different leg colours have sometimes been described as separate species.

Finally, some *Acutoglenea* females have antennomere III with dense white pubescence obscuring the apex, whereas males have uniformly coloured antennae; in Sulawesi, such differences actually correspond to distinct species. Thus, it remains unclear whether *G. coeruleipennis* is in fact the male of *G. viridipennis*. All these issues could be resolved in the future through the analysis of more abundant material and examination of genitalia.

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Key to the *Glenea* from Sulawesi

1. Humeral carina of elytra present on the apical half (*Euglenea*) 2
- Humeral carina reaching the humeri 4
2. Dorsal pubescence bluish or green metallic; 25-28 mm *G. (Euglenea) sarasinorum* Heller, 1896
- Dorsal pubescence not metallic 3
3. Dorsal pubescence ochraceous, ventral pubescence grey; 23.5 mm *G. (Euglenea) jirouxi* Garreau 2016
- Dorsal and ventral pubescence yellow; 23-27 mm *G. (Euglenea) parathomsoni* n. sp.
4. Antennomere 4 shorter than 5, sky-blue metallic species; 15.5-17.5 mm *G. (Poeciloglenea) celestis* Thomson, 1865
- Antennomere 4 as long as or longer than 5 5
5. Prothorax conical; 20-26.5 mm *G. (Macroglenea) venus celebensis* Ritsema, 1892
- Prothorax cylindrical (*Glenea* s. str.) 6
6. Antennomere III with dense white pubescence at apex 7
- Antennomere III unicolourous 25
7. Pronotum unicolourous testaceous 8
- Pronotum with longitudinal light bands 11
8. Elytra metallic green, without sutural band; 13 mm *G. coeruleipennis* Breuning, 1958
- Elytra with yellow sutural band 9
9. Elytra black with only one sutural band; 14.5 mm *G. tingaudi* Garreau, 2019
- Elytra brownish with sutural and humeral band 10
10. Elytra with short discal band and narrow humeral band, which does not reach the apex; 12.5 mm *G. olyra* Pascoe, 1867
- Elytra without discal band and wide discal band, which reaches the apex; 9-13.5 mm *G. cinna* Pascoe, 1867
11. Integument bluish or green metallic; elytra with wide sutural and humeral band 12
- Integument brown or black; elytra with narrow pattern 15
12. Elytra with white sutural and humeral band; 14 mm *G. violaceomicans* Breuning, 1958
- Elytral bands yellow 13
13. Discal band and humeral band connected forming a single wide band; 11-14 mm *G. viridilucens* Breuning, 1958
- Elytra with discal and humeral band separated 14
14. Femora red basally; discal band short; 11 mm *G. subteraurescens* Breuning, 1958
- Femora black; discal band missing; 11 mm *G. viridicuprea* Breuning, 1958
15. Dorsal pattern ashy blue or greenish 16
- Dorsal pattern yellow 20
16. Elytra with very long longitudinal bands 17
- Elytra with short longitudinal bands and discal spots 18
17. Smaller species (9 mm); elytra with one sutural band; legs red *G. telmissa* Pascoe, 1867
- Larger species (13-17.2 mm); elytra with two sutural bands, suture black; legs black *G. decemlineata* n. sp.
18. Pronotum with seven longitudinal bands; 10 mm *G. subbasalis* Breuning, 1950
- Pronotum with five longitudinal bands 19
19. Humeral band entire; dorsal band formed by two spots; 9-12.5 mm *G. basalis* Thomson, 1865
- Humeral band interrupted, forming a preapical spot; basal spot of the dorsal band reaching the base; 10 mm (Sangir) *G. neosangirica* Breuning, 1950
20. Elytra with two longitudinal bands (sutural and humeral); 16 mm *G. oreophila* Breuning, 1958
- Elytra with a single discal band, sometimes fragmented 21
21. Pattern almost wide; discal band reaching the apex with some large spots 22
- Pattern narrow; discal band short, rarely with an additional discal spot 23
22. Pronotum with yellow bands narrower than black bands; elytra with four lateral spots more or less coalesced; 10-11.3 mm *G. detrita* Pascoe, 1857
- Pronotum with yellow bands wider than black bands; lateral elytral band complete; discal band nearly complete; 12 mm *G. detrioides* Breuning, 1958

23. Lateral bands of the pronotum not visible on the disc; 10 mm (Sangir)	<i>G. sangirensis</i> Breuning 1958	
— Lateral bands of the pronotum visible on the disc		24
24. Elytral apex with strong tooth at outer margin; 9.5-13.5 mm	<i>G. montrouzieri</i> Thomson, 1865	
— Elytral apex truncate, with minute tooth at outer margin; 11 mm	<i>G. iphia</i> Pascoe, 1867	
25. Elytra covered with uniform pubescence		26
— Elytra with pubescent pattern		28
26. Pronotum unicolourous testaceous; elytra metallic green; 11.5 mm	<i>G. viridipennis</i> Breuning, 1958	
— Pronotum and elytra concolorous, legs often red		27
27. Dorsum covered with greyish pubescence; 13 mm	<i>G. glaucoptera</i> Breuning, 1918	
— Dorsum covered with reddish pubescence; 12-16 mm	<i>G. tringaria</i> Pascoe, 1867	
— Dorsum covered with black pubescence; 17-19 mm	<i>G. bifasciata</i> n. sp. ♂	
28. Pronotum with a spot of yellow pubescence at base		29
— Pronotum without such spot		30
29. Apical elytral third black, crossed with two transverse white bands; 10-13 mm	<i>G. tolia</i> Aurivillius, 1925	
— Elytral apex at most obscured, dorsum with some spots or longitudinal lines; 10-19 mm	<i>G. nicanor</i> Pascoe, 1867	
30. Pattern ashy blue or green		31
— Pattern yellow		34
31. Smaller species (9-13.5 mm); pronotum with two lateral spots at each side, more or less longitudinally connected; elytra with spots; femora reddish basally		32
— Larger species (10-21 mm); pronotum with longitudinal bands		33
32. Elytra with four lateral spots; 12-13.5 mm	<i>G. lachrymosa</i> Pascoe, 1867	
— Elytra with two lateral spots; 9 mm	<i>G. griseoguttata</i> Gahan, 1897	
33. Body quite entirely covered with pubescence; each elytron with two longitudinal bands connected on the disc forming an H-shaped pattern; 10-17 mm	<i>G. glaucescens</i> Aurivillius, 1903	
— Elytra with large separated spots; 18-21 mm	<i>G. craengiana</i> Aurivillius, 1925	
34. Elytra metallic blue		35
— Elytra not metallic		36
35. Smaller species (10-12 mm); elytra with three longitudinal bands	<i>G. lineatoides</i> Breuning, 1958	
— Larger species (23-25 mm); elytra with two transversal bands or entirely black	<i>G. bifasciata</i> n. sp. ♀	
36. Pronotum with three longitudinal bands; elytra with a transverse spot on the disc; 13 mm		
.....	<i>G. triangularis</i> Breuning, 1958	
— Pronotum with five longitudinal bands; elytra without transverse spot		37
37. Elytra with lateral spots; 12 mm	<i>G. fruhstorferi</i> Aurivillius, 1925	
— Elytra with complete lateral bands		38
38. Elytra with a short sutural vitta at base; 17 mm	<i>G. sulawesiana</i> Garreau 2016	
— Elytra with complete sutural band		39
39. Head with a longitudinal black vitta; pubescence ochreous; 12.5 mm	<i>G. pseudoglaucescens</i> Breuning, 1958	
— Head entirely yellow; pubescence golden; 12 mm (synonym?)	<i>G. chrysotincta</i> Breuning, 1958	

Résumé

Vitali F., 2025. – Les *Glenea* des Célèbes, avec la description de trois nouvelles espèces (Coleoptera Cerambycidae). *Faunitaxys*, 13(45): 1 – 6.

Le genre *Glenea* Newman, 1842 des Célèbes (Indonésie) est présenté avec la description de trois nouvelles espèces, *Glenea* (s. str.) *decemlineata* n. sp., *G.* (s. str.) *bifasciata* n. sp. et *G.* (*Euglenea*) *parathomsoni* n. sp. *Glenea* (s. str.) *oreophila* Breuning, 1958 est considéré comme un synonyme plus ancien de *G. montrouzieri* m. *celebica* Breuning, 1938 n. syn. Enfin, une clé pour l'identification des *Glenea* des Célèbes est présentée ici pour la première fois.

Mots-clés. – Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Saperdini, *Glenea*, nouveau synonyme, taxonomie, description, nouvelle espèce, Indonésie.

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Illustration de la couverture :

Glenea (s. str.) *decemlineata* **n. sp.**, ♀, holotype (gauche).

Glenea (s. str.) *bifasciata* **n. sp.**, ♀, holotype (milieu).

Glenea (*Euglenea*) *parathomsoni* **n. sp.**, ♀, holotype (droite).

Crédits:

Francesco Vitali: Fig. 1, 2a, 2b, 3a

Larry G. Bezark: Fig. 2c, 2d

Ben Sale: Fig. 3b